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20TH ANNIVERSARY OF FOUNDING OF THE HEROIC KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY

(Feb. 8, 1948 — Feb. 8, 1968)

Comrade KIM IL SUNG Sends

Congratulatory Messages to Model Units of K.P.A. and Korean Garrison

On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, sent congratulatory messages to model units of the Korean People's Army which have done heroic deeds in the struggle for defending the independence and freedom of the fatherland and are reliably guarding the Party, the people and the gains of socialist revolution and firmly standing guard over the defence line of the fatherland. Comrade Kim Il Sung also sent congratulatory messages to model units of the Korean Garrison which have rendered heroic services in the hard struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and class enemy and are defending with credit the Party and the people and socialist gains.

The congratulatory messages sent by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, are another manifestation of his kindred solicitude for and deep trust in the servicemen of the People's Army and the Garrison, the revolutionary armed forces of our Party and people which were founded by him and which are the direct successors to the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Feeling infinite honour and pride upon receiving the congratulatory messages of the Leader, the servicemen of the People's Army and Garrison are firmly resolved to think and act, in the future, too, in accordance with

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Comrade Kim Il Sung among the servicemen

Comrade Kim Il Sung receives the delegation of the Rumanian Communist Party

Comrade Kim Il Sung Receives R.C.P. Delegation

Comrade Kim Il Sung received on February 3 the delegation of the Rumanian Communist Party which visited our country at the invitation of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Present on the occasion were leader of the delegation Comrade Gheorghe Apostol, Member of the Executive Committee and the Permanent Presidium of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Communist Party, and member of the delegation Comrade Vasile Vlad, Candidate Member of the C.C. of the R.C.P. and Director of the External Relations Department of the C.C. of the R.C.P.

Also present were Comrade Kim Il, Member of the Political Committee and its Presidium and Secretary, of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea and First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Comrade Kim Gwang Hyop, Member of the Political Committee and its Presidium and Secretary, of the C.C. of the W.P.K.; Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the C.C. of the W.P.K. and Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Candidate Member of the Political Committee of the C.C. of the W.P.K.; Jon Chang Chol, Member of the C.C. of the W.P.K. and Chairman of the C.C. of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea; and Kim Yong Nam, vice-director of a department of the C.C. of the W.P.K.

Ambassador Nicolae Popa of the Rumanian Socialist Republic to our country was also present.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with the guests.

On the same day, Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a luncheon for the guests.

Congratulatory Message

To Men, Non-Commissioned Officers and Officers of 661st Army Unit of the Korean People's Army

On the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army, the direct successor to the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the revolutionary armed force of the Workers' Party of Korea, I, in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic, extend warm congratulations to the men, non-commissioned officers and officers of the 661st Army Unit of the Korean People's Army who have rendered heroic services in the struggle for defending the independence and freedom of the fatherland and are reliably defending the Party, people and the gains of the socialist revolution and firmly standing guard over the defence line of the fatherland.

The founding of the Korean People's Army was a historic event of epochal significance in the development of our revolution and a great victory won by the Korean people, who are holding their destiny in their own hands, in the construction of a rich and powerful independent state.

Under the leadership of the Party, the Korean People's Army has traversed a proud, militant road shining with victory and glory in the past 20 years from its inception.

In the period of peaceful construction the heroic People's Army reliably defended the democratic base of the northern half of the Republic and the creative labour of our people who rose up in the construction of a new country and during the just Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, it defeated the armed forces of the U.S. imperialists who boasted of being the "strongest" in the world and their 15 satellite countries and defended with credit the freedom and independence of the fatherland and the gains of the revolution and demonstrated before the whole world the invincible might of the Korean People's Army by displaying to the full matchless courage and unexampled mass heroism, patriotic devotion and indomitable fighting spirit.

The undying militant exploits made by the courageous officers and men of the Korean People's Army for the Party, revolution and people in the past fierce Fatherland Liberation War of three years will shine forever in the annals of the fatherland.

In the postwar period, the valiant fighters of the People's Army who had been tempered and had accumulated rich combat experiences in the flames of the war smashed at every step the aggressive machinations of the U.S. imperialists, keeping a vigilant watch on them and thus firmly safeguarded the security of the fatherland and the revolutionary cause of our people.

Today, the People's Army rallied close around the Party, defends with its life the Central Committee of the Party, General Staff of our revolution, and it is faithfully carrying out the revolutionary tasks assigned it by the Party, not hesitating before fire and water.

Through the struggle for implementing our Party's line of training the whole army into an army of cadres and modernizing the entire army, the People's Army has been more firmly armed, politically and ideologically and in military technique, and has grown and strengthened as steel-strong revolutionary armed forces, each man being a match for a hundred foes, capable of smiting any aggressive machination of the enemy at one stroke.

Today, the officers and men of the People's Army are filled with the firm determination to arm themselves still firmer with the unitary ideology of the Party, defend the Central Committee of the Party with their lives, remain boundlessly and single-heartedly loyal to the Party and the revolution like the anti-Japanese guerrillas and fight heroically against the enemy.

The glorious militant exploits made by the People's Army in the past 20 years, are associated with the heroic services rendered by the armymen of the 661st Army Unit of the Korean People's Army.

You comrades have reliably guarded and are guarding the defence line of the fatherland, thoroughly smashing the provocative machinations of the enemy at every step, keeping high revolutionary vigilance.

You comrades have come to possess high combat capability and military technique sufficient to deal an annihilating blow to the enemy in any hard and complicated battle condition, by strengthening combat and political training, upholding the military line of the Party.

You comrades have strengthened revolutionary unity between the superiors and the inferiors and between comrades and established iron military discipline and order in the unit.

You comrades are well displaying the traditional traits of unity between the army and the people, loving and respecting the people and fighting devotedly for the people, by inheriting the revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle in which the anti-Japanese guerrillas won victory over the Japanese imperialists, maintaining bonds of kinship with the people, under the motto "Guerrillas can exist no more without the people than fish without water."

You comrades have made a great contribution to sparing and taking good care of state property and military equipment and managing well the economic affairs of the country by displaying to the full the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

All these successes made by you comrades are results of the correct military line and wise leadership of the Party and manifestation of the boundless loyalty of the officers and men of the People's Army to the Party and the revolution and brilliant fruits of the devoted struggle for defending and carrying through unconditionally the lines and policies of the Party.

Our people infinitely trust and are proud of their powerful army, reliable defender of the Party, fatherland and revolution, and show deep love and respect for the officers and men of the People's Army.

Highly praising the brilliant exploits made by you comrades in implementing the military line of the Party, I extend warm thanks to the entire men, non-commissioned officers and officers of the 661st Army Unit of the Korean People's Army who are always boundlessly faithful to the Party and the revolution and are fighting in defence of the fatherland and the people at the risk of their lives.

Today, the entire people are rallied close around the Central Committee of our Party and the Government of the Republic with one mind and one will and the political and ideological unity of our society has been strengthened as never before.

Thanks to the devoted struggle of our people for implementing the resolutions of the historic Party Conference and the Ten-Point Political Programme of the Government of the Republic, economic construction and defence upbuilding are going ahead successfully and our revolutionary base is being consolidated still more politically, economically and militarily.

The South Korean people inspired by the successes of socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic, are fighting staunchly against the colonial enslavement policy and military aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists, holding aloft the banner of resistance against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation.

Of late, in particular, the armed guerrilla struggle of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges is growing rapidly in scope and strength in all parts of South Korea.

Extremely discomfited by the daily growing revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are committing more undisguised aggressive machinations than ever before against the northern half of the Republic, while ruthlessly suppressing the patriotic struggle of the South Korean people with bayonets, to save their destiny facing doom. Lately the U.S. imperialists are further intensifying reckless provocative manoeuvres along the Military Demarcation Line and eastern and western coasts and have been raising a more frantic war clamour since our seizure of the armed spy ship which was conducting espionage activities and grave aggressive acts after intruding deep into the coastal waters of our side.

The obtaining tense situation makes it incumbent upon the armymen and the entire people to enhance further the revolutionary vigilance and militant strain and maintain the full preparedness for smashing resolutely any wicked provocative plot of the enemy.

The People's Army and the entire people, united close around the Party, should consolidate the defences of the country as firm as an iron-wall by implementing more thoroughly the line set by our Party on training the whole army into a cadre army, modernizing the whole army, placing the entire people under arms and converting the whole country into a fortress and, if the enemy dares to pounce upon us, should counter and fight him valiantly and annihilate the aggressors.

Our People's Army, the direct successor to the anti-Japanese armed struggle, which is organised with fine sons and daughters of workers and peasants and other working people is the revolutionary armed forces of the Workers' Party of Korea, whose basic mission is to serve the Party and the revolution and defend the socialist fatherland and the people.

All the men, non-commissioned officers and officers of the unit should become revolutionary fighters who defend with their lives the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and our socialist fatherland and remain boundlessly loyal to the Party and the people, without the slightest vacillation in any adversity, bearing deep in mind the lofty revolutionary mission of the People's Army.

By thoroughly arming themselves with the unitary ideology of the Party, all the armymen should think and act in accordance with the will of the Party at any time and in any place, fight sternly against unsound ideological manifestations of all descriptions contrary to the unitary ideology of the Party, accept unconditionally the lines and policies of the Party and make them their flesh and blood and struggle resolutely to carry them through.

All the armymen should fight devotedly with single heart for the Party and the revolution like the anti-Japanese guerrillas, by strengthening the study of the Party policies as well as the study of the revolutionary traditions.

All the armymen should fight resolutely against all sorts of counter-revolutionary ideological trends and anti-Party and anti-class deviations such as Right and Left opportunism, flunkeyism, bourgeois ideology, feudalistic Confucian ideas, factionalism, parochialism and nepotism, and arm themselves more firmly with the idea of *Juche* of our Party run through with the revolutionary spirit of independence in politics, self-sustenance in the economy and self-defence in national defence.

By arming themselves firmly with high class consciousness and ideas of socialist patriotism, the entire officers and men of the People's Army should warmly love the Party, the fatherland and the people and fight relentlessly against imperialism and the system of landlords and capitalists, firmly defend the socialist system, the great gains of our revolution, and struggle with all devotion to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of the territory of our fatherland and liberate the southern half and accomplish the revolutionary cause of the unification of the fatherland.

They should build up the unit as a communist Red collective by displaying revolutionary comradeship to a greater degree and establishing the traits of unity between the officers and men in the unit, the traits of the superior and the inferior helping and pulling each other along, and establish more thoroughly the military discipline and order, the life of the army. You comrades should further strengthen the kindred ties with the people by continuously giving play to the traditional traits of unity between the army and the people.

The implementation of the Party's line of training the People's Army into a cadre army and modernizing it, is an important guarantee for strengthening our army into invincible armed forces. You comrades should temper yourselves politically and ideologically and in military technique through more energetic combat and political training and prepare yourselves so all the armymen may undertake the duty of the commander more than one rank higher, thus further increasing the combat capacity of the People's Army, holding aloft the self-defensive military line indicated in the resolutions of the Conference of the Party and the Ten-Point Political Programme of the Government of the Republic. In conformity with the requirements of the modern warfare, the commanders should possess a high commanding art and organizing ability and the entire armymen should arm themselves firmly with modern military sciences and military technique, become proficient in the use of weapons and possess shooting skill never missing the target and high combat capability sufficient to wipe out the enemy at one stroke.

Under the condition in which the fatherland is divided into the North and the South and we are fighting face to face with the enemy, the armymen should never be captivated by a pacifistic mood, but should make full combat preparations for routing any surprise attack of the enemy and maintain a strained and mobilized posture, always keeping a high revolutionary vigilance.

All the armymen should build stronger defence fortifications and consolidate the defence line of the fatherland as an impregnable fortress, upholding the Party's line of converting the whole country into a fortress.

You comrades should spare and take good care of the weapons and combat technical equipment and manage the life of the unit more assiduously by giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

For successfully carrying out all this work, you should establish more thoroughly among the armymen the communist traits of "One for all, all for one" and make continued innovation and uninterrupted advance in the fulfilment of the military tasks by strengthening the Party political work within the unit and waging more energetically the Red Flag Company movement.

Comrades soldiers, non-commissioned officers and officers of the 661st Army Unit of the Korean People's Army!

I firmly believe that you comrades will register new, brilliant successes in the struggle for pushing through the self-defensive military line of our Party indicated in the resolutions of the Conference of the Party and the Ten-Point Political Programme of the Government of the Republic, thoroughly arming yourselves with the unitary ideology of our Party and rallying ever closer around the Central Committee of the Party.

Kim Il Sung

Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Feb. 2, 1968

"Comrade Kim Il Sung inspecting the front" Oil painting by Yu Hwan Gi

Reminiscences of the Fatherland Liberation War

Reminiscences of the Battle on Height 1,211

Choi Hyon

(Continued from Issue No. 5)

"Wholesale death to the U.S. imperialist aggressors!"

"Don't retreat even an inch!"

These were the slogans all the fighters with the Party members in the van shouted in the fierce battles that raged every day.

Still ringing in my ears are those fighting slogans which the warriors shouted at the most critical moment when they were defending a nameless height between Height 1,211 and Height 1,052.

It was late in October, 1951.

The squad under the command of An Bong Gyu repelled the enemy's attack scores of times. In the course of this battle, a few combatants were wounded and there were no more ammunition and handgrenades left.

In the morning they were sure they had enough ammunition and handgrenades for the day. But the enemy's offensive was so tenacious that what they had was all gone before noon.

The enemy guns began to spit fire again. The enemy were preparing for the next onslaught. By the enemy's shelling, trenches were destroyed and splinters flew all over the place fiercely.

Squad leader An Bong Gyu often looked back in the direction of the company to see if his comrades who were sent for ammunition and handgrenades were returning. He looked anxious.

Around this moment, one of his men crawled up to him and said: "Comrade squad leader! Let's fight dauntlessly like Comrade Li Je Sun."

It was Jong Ju Sop, a Party member. He had been a junior middle school teacher in Musan before he joined the army. He knew very well about Comrade Li Je Sun who fought to the bitter end against vicious Japanese imperialism even behind the bars solely with a firm belief in the victory of the revolution at the time when the destiny of the fatherland was at stake.

The words of Comrade Ju Sop, who was determined to fight the enemy following the burning revolutionary spirit and inflexible ideas of Comrade Li Je Sun, boundlessly inspired the squad leader.

The squad leader tightly embraced Comrade Ju Sop. Presently, they parted and went here and there, braving the rain of splinters, to encourage their comrades-in-arms to fight like Comrade Li Je Sun. What they told their fellow-fighters was really a fresh source of a hundred-fold, a thousand-fold strength and courage to them.

In repulsing the repeatedly oncoming enemy, they first hit at the enemy by rolling down stones, next with bayonets and rifle butts and then with weapons and handgrenades captured from the enemy. Thus they defended the height to the last.

There were so many such moving stories associated with the hard-fought battle on Height 1,211.

A fighter rushed in among the enemy with a bunch of handgrenades to become a bomb himself. Another combatant threw himself over the muzzle of an enemy's gun to block it like a steel plate which nothing can pierce through.

A signal man of an artillery unit re-established contact of a broken communication line with his body, nay, with his own blood vessels. A mortar man shot by an enemy bullet charged the gun again, crying out for revenge just before he breathed his last: "Wipe out the U.S. imperialist aggressors!"

While the valiant fighters on a height besieged by the enemy were preparing for the last decisive charge, singing the "Song of General Kim Il Sung," those on another height formed a shock party and hit the enemy from the rear.

When a height was in danger, even cooks came out to take part in the storm charge, medics and stretcher-bearers all rushed out to join in the hand-to-hand fight with their bayonets fixed.

In the battle for retaking a nameless hill to the left ridge of Height 1,211 Comrade Li Su Bok, a nineteen-year-old lad and a Youth League member, silenced an enemy's pillbox with his youthful breast, thereby ensuring victory. Even today such immortal events remain fresh in my memory as though they had occurred only yesterday.

Whenever I recall those deeds, the image of Comrade Kim Chang Jin floats vividly before my eyes, the brave warrior of Mt. Chonbo who fought single-handedly and unflinchingly against more than 300 men of the ferocious Japanese regular army to the last moment of his life.

In a battle for raiding the enemy camp on Mt. Chonbo after reconnaissance, Comrade Kim Chung Jin all by himself lured the enemy in the other direction when they came in hot pursuit of the assaulting party.

He was a man of indomitable will. Though he was wounded all over, he decoyed the enemy approaching like a pack of wolves and led them up and down over the steep ranges of Mt. Chonbo. Because of profuse bleeding, he was exhausted and in the end was surrounded by the enemy.

The enemy began to close in from all sides, yelling "Surrender!"

Comrade Kim Chung Jin knew he was at the death's door, but he was calm and well composed. He shouted:

"Nothing can make me surrender even if I die. I will get more of you... You Japanese devils, do you know who I am? I am a soldier of General Kim Il Sung's guerrilla unit!..."

Then he used up his bullets, he groped about in the dark for rocks, barely controlling his wounded legs. He carried the rocks in his arms and started rolling them down the mountain slope where the enemy were climbing up. The louder became the shrieks of the enemy hit by the rocks, the more rocks he rolled down, grinding his teeth...

Indeed he was an indefatigable revolutionary soldier, a phoenix.

Heroes Li Su Bok, Kim Han Sik, An Hak Ryong and Pak Gi Pyong and all other defenders of Height 1,211 fought the enemy, inheriting the undaunted revolutionary spirit and red blood of the anti-Japanese guerrillas. The gallant fighters on Height 1,211 could fight the enemy and win victory in the raging flames in which even rocks melted, because they fought with their hearts filled with the same staunch fighting will and ardent desire as the anti-Japanese guerrilla fighters.

"We will sacrifice ourselves for the sake of the fatherland when occasion demands and will always live with the people enjoying their affection!"

When provisions ran out on the height, they picked cranberries and wild grapes in the half-burnt bushes to fill their stomach. In fighting the enemy, it happened sometimes that a little ear of maize about the size of a finger was a day's ration for several men. This small ear of maize was passed around twice but hardly any grains were touched.

Not only that, whenever the fighters had a hard time on the height, everyone first thought of the fellow next to him and superiors. They helped each other, valued each other and vied with each other in performing difficult tasks. The revolutionary comradeship and the traditional beautiful traits of unity between officers and men which are characteristics of our People's Army were displayed all the more splendidly.

Another noble feature I witnessed among our brave men at the time of hard-fought battles on Height 1,211 was this. The fighters not only carried out without fail the orders of the Party and the Leader, however difficult the situation might be, but they did it creatively and admirably to the last.

One day in mid-September, 1951, I was over on Height 1,300 in the rear of Height 1,211. Half way up the height, I heard clanging sounds as though they were hammering. I looked in the direction to see what had happened. Soldiers were making a tunnel through a rock.

Of course, I was always well aware of the staunchness and creativeness of our combatants. But when I found soon later what they were doing, I could not but be moved again.

Upholding the order of Comrade Supreme Commander, they were building a tunnel so as to knock out the enemy more effectively. Earlier, they had taken heavy artillery pieces apart and carried them up to the height on shoulder-poles.

Did anyone provide them with the wheelbarrows, sledge hammers and augers for the work? No. They themselves smelted the enemy's blind shells to make sledge hammers and augers and dismantled fallen enemy's planes to make wheelbarrows, for their hearts were full of a firm determination to faithfully carry out the order of Comrade Supreme Commander to the end at any cost.

However, the artillerymen on Height 1,300 were not the only ones who did this. As a matter of fact, all the artillerymen built batteries in the rocks. Then the infantry followed suit. The food soldiers built livable and strong underground tunnels, the model of which one can see today in the Memorial Hall of the Fatherland Liberation War.

When they used up oil for guns, our courageous fighters caught badgers and squirrels to get oil. When something went wrong with their rifles, they repaired them by themselves with the enemy's cartridge clips they had picked up on the battle fields.

There was really no force on earth which could subdue our defenders of Height 1,211.

Battles were unspeakably fierce. Yet wherever our warriors were, there was always singing. They—workers, peasants and students of yesterday—derived fresh energy and courage from singing. Even during short intervals between fightings they composed new songs and poems that won the hearts of all and carried buoyant spirits. That was not all. Our men, who are worth their weight in gold, made numerous fine musical instruments out of Korean lime and wild walnut trees with their knives and axes on the front line.

Such optimism, too, springs from the conviction of the victory of the revolution and of the yet brighter morrow. In the true sense of the word, no enemy can match the revolutionary fighters, so optimistic, creative, brave and heroic!

I should not forget to mention here the active aid the people in the rear gave to the men fighting on Height 1,211.

Particularly the people in Sofia-ri and Sungae-ri lived and fought together with our gallant combatants on Height 1,211 when a fierce battle was going on there,

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Comrade Kim Il Sung Replies To Foreign Leaders

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung** sent telegrams to **Agostinho Neto**, President of the Steering Committee of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, and **Wetal Bala, Chairman** of the Steering Committee of the Cong'o (B) Association for Friendship among Nations, in reply to their telegrams congratulating him on his reappointment as Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In his replies, Comrade Kim Il Sung extended thanks to them for their greetings sent on his reappointment as Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and expressed firm solidarity with the peoples of these countries in their struggles against the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism and for achieving national liberation and consolidating independence.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, sent a telegram of greetings to Comrade **Nicolae Ceausescu**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Rumanian Socialist Republic, on his 50th birthday.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet received a telegram from **Gamal Abdel Nasser**, President of the United Arab Republic, replying to his telegram of greetings sent on the 50th birthday of President Nasser.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a telegram of greetings to **Indira Gandhi**, Prime Minister of the Republic of India, on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of India.

✦ The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea exchanged the New Year's cards with the C.C. of the Malagache Communist Party.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, sent a telegram to **Amilcar Cabral**, Secretary General of the African Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde Islands, in reply to the latter's New Year greetings.

Greeting the New Year, Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet exchanged telegrams of greetings with the following state leaders:

✦ **Moulay Hassan** the Second, King of the Kingdom of Morocco

✦ General **Eflemm Ayadema** President of the Republic of Togo

✦ Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, exchanged telegrams of greetings with **Gamal Abdel Nasser**, President of the United Arab Republic, seeing in the New Year.

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his revolutionary ideas, share life and deals and the same destiny with the Leader in any adversity, firmly arm themselves with the unitary ideology of our Party knowing no other ideas than his revolutionary ideas and make new brilliant successes in the struggle for implementing the self-defensive military line of our Party set forth in the resolutions of the Party Conference and in the Ten-Point Political Programme of the Government of the Republic, rallied ever closer around the Party and the Leader.

We Wish Premier KIM IL SUNG, Great

A message addressed to Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the entire 40 million Korean people, was adopted with thunderous applause of the attendants at the rally of the Ceylon-People's Korea Friendship Association which was held with a large attendance in Colombo, capital of Ceylon, on January 21, in celebration of the reappointment of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, as Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the message has come here.

The full text of the message reads:

To Premier Kim Il Sung,

the Respected and Beloved Leader of 40 Million Korean People

We members of the Ceylon-People's Korea Friendship Association warmly hail the reappointment as Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of Your Excellency, the peerless patriot, heroic commander and one of the most outstanding leaders of the communist movement and working-class movement.

The Korean people showed once again their trust in and loyalty to Your Excellency to whom the entire Korean people unanimously entrust once again their destinies, by voting as one for 100 per cent of the candidates in the elections to the Supreme People's Assembly and the local power organs.

That you were reappointed again as Premier of the Cabinet at the Supreme People's Assembly convened after the great victory won by the people in the elections, showed that the entire Korean people are rallied as one around the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Your Excellency, ideologically and politically.

In the past 40 years, Your Excellency has devoted yourself entirely to the struggle for freedom and happiness of the Korean people and to the struggle of the Korean people for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism not only in Korea but also in other countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America fighting against imperialism and colonialism headed by U.S. imperialism, and its stooges.

The great, militant Ten-Point Political Programme put forth by Your Excellency clarified the stand of *Juche* and unbreakable will of the Korean people who are determined to implement this revolutionary Political Programme with responsibility and fight against imperialism to a finish.

The Political Programme surely gives confidence and courage to the South Korean people who are fighting for their freedom and the unification of the dear fatherland.

The Political Programme advanced by you renders them a help in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and gives confidence to the new-born independent states and the peoples in the struggle for independence in Asia, Africa and Latin America, thus enriching the treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism.

We present here today as delegates of thousands of Ceylonese people who are closely following the developments of situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the great leadership of Your Excellency, are firmly convinced that under your competent and wise leadership, the Korean people will achieve the unification of the country in the near future and drive out of South Korea the troops of the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys.

The Ceylonese people staunchly support the struggle of the Korean people for the unification of the country and unanimously express solidarity with Your Excellency and the Korean people.

We wish Your Excellency, the esteemed Leader of the 40 million Korean people, good health and a long life and successes in the future construction and development of your country and wish your country socialist progress and the Korean people happiness.

Rally of the Ceylon-People's Korea Friendship Association in Celebration of the Reappointment of Marshal Kim Il Sung as Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

January 21, 1968

A grand rally celebrating the reappointment of Comrade Kim Il Sung as Premier of the Cabinet was held on the evening of January 21 at the Korean Cholima Hall in Colombo under the auspices of the Ceylon-People's Korea Friendship Association, at a time when the reappointment of Comrade Kim Il Sung as Premier of the Cabinet and the formation of a new Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by him at the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. and the great Ten-Point Political Programme announced by him are evoking unabating repercussions upon Ceylonese public circles.

Being respectfully on the background of the platform was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious,

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Comrade Kim Il Sung Sends Telegram to President of Republic of Iraq

Premier Kim Il Sung sent on February 3 the following telegram of greetings to Abdul Rahman Mohammed Arif, President of the Republic of Iraq, upon the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Iraq:

I am very happy that the diplomatic relations have been established at ambassadorial level between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Iraq and extend my warmest greetings to Your Excellency Mr. President.

The present establishment of the diplomatic relations between our two countries makes an important contribution to the epochal development of the relations of friendship and co-operation established between our two peoples in the joint struggle against the imperialists led by American imperialism and their lackeys in all the political, economic and cultural fields and to the strengthening of the solidarity of the Asian and African peoples.

The Korean people treasure their friendship with the Iraqi people and actively support them in their just struggle against the American and British imperialists and the Israeli expansionists and for the independent development of the country.

I avail myself of this opportunity to wish your country prosperity and the Iraqi people happiness.

C.C. of W.P.K., S.P.A. Presidium and Cabinet of D.P.R.K. Award In Joint Name

SILK BANNERS AND PRIZE OF HONOUR

Celebrating 20th Anniversary of Founding of K.P.A. to Model Units of K.P.A. and Korean Garrison

On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army, the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K. awarded in joint name silk banners and prize of honour celebrating the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army to the units of the Korean People's Army and the Korean Garrison which have brilliantly fulfilled the revolutionary tasks assigned them by displaying all their creative enthusiasm in the struggle for strengthening their combat capabilities, upholding the military line of the Party.

Embroidered on the joint silk banner and banner of prize of honour sent to the K.P.A. units which are imbued with the profound solicitude and trust of the Party and the Leader are the following words:

"The Korean People's Army, direct successor to the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, is the revolutionary armed forces of the Workers' Party of Korea defending our socialist system and fighting to liberate the southern half of the Republic and unify the fatherland.

The officers and men of the People's Army should arm themselves more firmly with the unitary ideology of the Party, become revolutionary soldiers, each a match for a hundred foes, and thoroughly implement the military line of our Party, a line of training the army into a cadre army, modernizing it and arming the entire people and converting the whole country into a fortress." (Kim Il Sung)

The joint silk banner and banner of prize of honour sent to the units of the Korean Garrison, which are imbued with the profound solicitude and trust of the Party and the Leader, are embroidered with the following words:

"The Korean Garrison is the revolutionary armed forces of the Workers' Party of Korea defending as firm as an iron wall the socialist gains and the lives and properties of the people from the encroachment of the enemies of all hues at home and abroad.

The entire Garrison men should firmly defend their posts by arming themselves more thoroughly with the unitary ideology of the Party, stepping up military and technical preparations and always heightening revolutionary vigilance and militant strain." (Kim Il Sung)

Diplomatic Relations Established Between D.P.R.K. and Iraq

AT AMBASSADORIAL LEVEL

An official report was made public on establishing diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Iraq.

According to the report, during the visit of the government friendship delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Kang Ryang Wuk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, to the Republic of Iraq, talks on various questions of concern for the friendly two countries were held between the Korean delegation and Lieutenant General Taher Yahya, Premier of the Cabinet of Iraq, and other high ranking officials of Iraq. An agreement on establishing diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Iraq and exchanging diplomatic representatives at ambassadorial level at the shortest possible date was reached at the talks.

Leader of Korean People, Good Health and Long Life

(Continued from Page 4)

iron-willed commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and international working-class movement.

Photographs showing the house where Comrade Kim Il Sung was born and achievements made by the Korean people in socialist construction under his wise leadership were posted on the side walls of the meeting hall and a huge national flag of the D.P.R.K. was hoisted at its entrance.

The rally was attended by Chandra Gunasekera, Vice-President of the Ceylon-People's Korea Friendship Association; T. B. Ilangaratne, Vice-Chairman of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party, Parliamentary Member and former Minister of Trade; Joyakody, General Secretary of the Ceylon Journalists' Association; Siri Sibalri, General Secretary of the Ceylon Writers' Association; and personages of political parties and public organisations, and men of science, culture, arts and the press of Ceylon, Colombo citizens, and members of the Ceylon-People's Korea Friendship Association from Kandy tens of miles away from Colombo and other localities.

Invited to attend the meeting were a delegate of the Consulate General of our country and diplomatic representatives of socialist countries in Ceylon.

In the faces of the attendants were read the feelings of infinite trust in and respect and reverence for Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people.

The meeting adopted, to begin with, a message to Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, amid thunderous applause of the entire attendants.

In his opening address Chandra Gunasekera, Vice-President of the Ceylon-People's Korea Friendship Association, underscored the background and significance of the celebration meeting and warmly congratulated Comrade Kim Il Sung on his reappointment as Premier of the Cabinet.

Noting that after Premier Kim Il Sung organised and waged the anti-Japanese armed struggle the Korean revolution entered a correct road, he said that the Korean people who defeated Japanese imperialism under his wise leadership have built a most powerful socialist state in Asia after the liberation.

After exposing and denouncing the crimes the U.S. imperialists are committing against the Korean people, he emphasized that the Korean people would surely drive out U.S. imperialism and unify the fatherland.

Ilangaratne, Vice-Chairman of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party, Parliamentary Member and former Minister of Trade, made a congratulatory speech next.

Warmly congratulating Comrade Kim Il Sung on his reappointment as Premier of the Cabinet, he said that the Korean people defended the fatherland with credit by fighting valiantly and defeating Japanese and U.S. imperialism.

He declared that this victory of the Korean people is, at the same time, a victory of the Ceylonese people and a great inspiration to the Ceylonese people.

Once again warmly congratulating Comrade Kim Il Sung on his reappointment as Premier of the Cabinet, Ilangaratne wished him happiness, good health and a long life and great success in socialist construction of Korea.

Jayakody, General Secretary of the Ceylon Journalists' Association and director of the editorial board of Lankadipa, also made a congratulatory speech.

He said:

We are very happy to hear that Marshal Kim Il Sung was reappointed as Premier of the Cabinet. We were deeply moved by the news that Comrade Kim Il Sung won the approval ballots of 100 per cent of the electors. It is no wonder for those who know the history of Korea. It is no wonder for those who know what great contribution he made to the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle of the Korean people. He is to the Korean people like Lenin of the Soviet Union.

At a time when the Korean people, owing to Japanese imperialist aggression, were undergoing a miserable life, not knowing how to find a way out, having run against a political snag, Comrade Kim Il Sung stood the revolutionary struggle of the Korean people on a correct path by organising and waging the anti-Japanese armed struggle on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, he pointed out, and continued:

Premier Kim Il Sung has led the people to a confrontation with the imperialist and anti-democratic forces. He has guided the people onto the road of revolution, thinking that one can never win in the struggle when he compromises with imperialism and capitalism.

Recalling that under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean people fought with arms in hands and beat Japanese imperialism and defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors in the Fatherland Liberation War, firmly safeguarding the socialist gains and have been successfully carrying on socialist construction since the ceasefire, the speaker further said:

The Korean people have fought under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung as the Soviet people under the leadership of Lenin.

This is why today we talk of the Korean people with pride.

Remarking that the Korean people is a people who fought most valiantly for independence, he went on:

The question does not lie in the size of a country or a population, but lies in the correct leadership and the people understanding the correct leadership. This is the very point we do not have. And this is what we lack in our country.

I have studied the histories and anti-imperialist struggles of many countries. I can say that the anti-imperialist struggle of the Korean people is the most brilliant, most gallant, most militant and most heroic.

You cannot find in any other country such a lot of heroic deeds performed in the anti-imperialist struggle.

I think our youth will be inspired by reading stories about the heroic deeds performed by the Korean youth reared and guided by Premier Kim Il Sung.

Premier Kim Il Sung who had led such heroic struggle was reappointed as Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

On behalf of the Ceylon-People's Korea Friendship Association and the entire revolutionary people of Ceylon, I extend our solidarity, our respect and our revolutionary greetings to Premier Kim Il Sung.

Stressing that the great Ten-Point Political Programme of the Government of the Republic "Let us embody more thoroughly the revolutionary spirit of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence in all fields of state activity" announced by Premier Kim Il Sung is brightly illumining the road ahead of Korea, the speaker introduced in detail the brilliant successes the Korean people have made in all spheres of socialist construction by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

He stressed that the Ceylonese people should learn from the experiences of the Korean people and the example of the Korean people in self-reliance.

He said in conclusion:

Today, the Korean people, under the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, are not only developing the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, but also making full preparations for unifying the fatherland and driving imperialism and its stooges out of their sacred soil.

We wish Premier Kim Il Sung good health and long life so he may lead the Korean people continuously.

The victory is in store for the Korean people.

We are convinced that the day is not far off when North and South Korea will be unified under the banner of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Rumanian Communist Party Delegation Visits Our Country

A delegation of the Rumanian Communist Party arrived in Pyongyang on January 30 by air on a visit to our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea gave a banquet on January 31 at the Okryu Hall in Pyongyang in welcome of the visiting delegation of the Rumanian Communist Party.

Invited to the banquet were head of the delegation of the Rumanian Communist Party Comrade Gheorghe Apostol, Member of the Executive Committee and the Permanent Presidium, of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Communist Party; and member of the delegation Comrade Vasile Vlad, Candidate Member of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Communist Party and director of the external relations department of the Central Committee of the R.C.P. and the suite members.

Present there were Comrade Kim Il, Member of the Political Committee and its Presidium and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Comrade Kim Gwang Hyop, Member of the Political Committee and its Presidium and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the W.P.K. and Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Candidate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the W.P.K. and Chief Secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; and Jon Chang Chol, Member of the Central Committee of the W.P.K. and Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, and other responsible personnel of Party and government organs, public organisations and the press.

Also present were Ambassador Nicolae Popa and staff members of the Rumanian Embassy in Pyongyang.

Comrade KIM GWANG HYOP was the first to address the banquet.

Once again warmly welcoming the visit of the delegation of the Rumanian Communist Party led by Comrade Gheorghe Apostol to our country, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Comrade Kim Gwang Hyop said that the current visit to our country of the delegation would contribute to further strengthening and developing the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation already formed between the peoples of the two countries.

He continued:

The fraternal Rumanian people are scoring great achievements under the leadership of the Rumanian Communist Party in the struggle for socialist construction of the country.

Through their creative labour struggle the Rumanian people have liquidated the backwardness left behind by the old society and turned Rumania into a developed socialist industrial-agricultural state.

The Rumanian working people are now struggling for the successful fulfilment of the new five-year plan.

The Korean people rejoice over and warmly hail the achievements made by the Rumanian people.

Today the Korean people are united and rallied closer than ever before with one ideology and one will around Comrade Kim Il Sung and, under his wise leadership, are effecting a new, revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction, upholding the resolutions of the historic Conference of our Party and the great Ten-Point Political Programme of the Government of the Republic.

In face of the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war, our people are vigorously carrying on economic construction and national defence upbuilding in parallel, with a rifle in one hand and a sickle and a hammer in the other.

Then Comrade Kim Gwang Hyop stressed:

A grave situation has now been created in our country by U.S. imperialism. The U.S. imperialists who had been running wild in preparations for a new war in Korea since long ago have launched a large-scale war clamour following the incident of the U.S. imperialists' armed spy ship "Pueblo" which was captured by the self-defence measures of naval crafts of the Korean People's Army, while perpetrating hostile acts after intruding into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The U.S. imperialists' armed spy ship "Pueblo," at the instructions of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, penetrated deep into the territorial waters of our country and in many places spied on a number of military and state secrets such as ports, various military installations, the deployment of armed forces and industrial establishments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Facts revealed and statements of the captain and crewmen of this armed spy ship have made it clear that they committed grave criminal acts against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Despite these stark facts, the U.S. imperialists are resorting to the arrogant and insolent act of bringing political and military pressure, attempting to shift the responsibility on to us, far from apologizing for the crime they committed.

The U.S. imperialists ordered the call-up of reserve air force and navy flying corps and support units and brought the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier "Enterprise" and other warships of the U.S. 7th Fleet to the coastal waters of our country, while issuing an emergency mobilization order to the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea and South Korean puppet army making them take a full combat posture for starting a new war.

The U.S. imperialists are blaring that they will make certain "reprisals" by mobilizing all their means of war.

This is a robber's logic like a thief shouting stop thief. With nothing can they ever frighten the Korean people.

Our people are accustomed to be not afraid of the threat or blackmail of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Our heroic People's Army and the entire Korean people who have inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle have made full preparations to strike back all the provocations and aggression of the enemy, and they will deal an annihilating blow at the enemy, whenever and wherever he may attack them.

If the U.S. imperialists unleash a reckless war of aggression, they will meet only a disgraceful, crushing defeat and death.

That the U.S. imperialists have illegally brought the "Pueblo" case to the United Nations, though there are precedents for the treatment of similar cases at the Korean Military Armistice Commission, is a premeditated intrigue for covering up their criminal act and misleading world public opinion.

To safeguard the security of one's fatherland from the aggression of the enemy is an internal affair within the sovereignty of each independent state.

The United Nations has no right whatsoever to interfere in the internal affairs of a sovereign and independent state.

We resolutely oppose the discussion of the illegal "complaint" of the U.S. imperialists at the United Nations Security Council and we will never recognize any resolution to be rigged up for covering up the aggression of the U.S. imperialists but will declare it null and void.

It is a miscalculation if the U.S. imperialists think that they can solve the incident of the intrusion of the "Pueblo" into the territorial waters of our country by military threats or by the method of aggressive war or through illegal discussion at the United Nations.

It will be a different story if they want to solve this question by method of the previous practice. But they will get nothing if they persist in their present method.

It entirely depends on the U.S. imperialists how the situation created in our country today will develop.

If the U.S. imperialists obdurately lead the situation along the road of war by aggravating it, they will have to bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising from this.

The just struggle of the Korean people for chopping off the talons of the U.S. imperialists' aggression and defending the fatherland and the gains of revolution is enlisting the active support of all the socialist countries, the national independent states in Asia and Africa and all the progressive people of the world who treasure peace and justice.

Comrade Kim Gwang Hyop said in conclusion:

The Korean people will fight to the last for defending the dignity of the nation and the sovereignty of the country and safeguarding the eastern outpost of the socialist camp.

Our common cause against the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism and for socialism and communism will surely triumph.

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The Entire Officers and Men of the Korean People's Army Present a Gift to Marshal Kim Il Sung in Honour of the 20th Birthday of the Korean People's Army

This large work in relief represents the glorious, victorious path of struggle the Korean People's Army has traversed under the leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung. This shows vividly the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle inherited by the Korean People's Army, the founding of the Korean People's Army by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great victory in the bitter Fatherland Liberation War, the invincible might of the People's Army, which, closely united around the Leader with a single ideology and a single will, has grown and strengthened as an army of cadres each of whose men is a match for a hundred foes and as a modernized revolutionary armed force, and the burning revolutionary spirit of the officers and men of the Korean People's Army to sweep away the U.S. imperialist aggressors at a stroke, liberate South Korea and unify their fatherland if the Leader orders them to do so.

Korean People's Army Is Ready to Repulse Any Enemy's Invasion and Defend Fatherland and Revolutionary Gains

Lieutenant General LI DU IK

THE entire Korean people and the officers and men of the Korean People's Army are now greeting with great joy the significant 20th anniversary of the founding of the K.P.A.

In the past 20 years, the Korean People's Army which was founded by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, has honourably carried out its mission of defending the Party, the fatherland and the people and performed immortal feats in the struggle for the victory of the Korean revolution.

It was on February 8, 1948 that the Korean People's Army was founded as a regular army, but the history of our country's revolutionary armed force dates from the time when Comrade Kim Il Sung organised and began to wage the anti-Japanese armed struggle early in 1930's.

At the beginning of 1930's, the darkest period of the Japanese imperialist rule, Comrade Kim Il Sung organized the anti-Japanese guerrillas for the national and social liberation of our people and led the heroic armed struggle against the Japanese imperialists for 15 long years.

The anti-Japanese guerrillas were the first Marxist-Leninist army and revolutionary armed force in the history of our country.

Thanks to the correct leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, iron-willed commander and outstanding military strategist, and to his great revolutionary ideas and scientific strategy and tactics, the anti-Japanese guerrillas overcame unprecedentedly arduous trials, won a brilliant victory and finally accomplished the cause for the restoration of the fatherland.

The glorious revolutionary traditions, the historical root of our Party and People's Army, were established in the midst of the trying ordeals of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The Korean People's Army which has inherited the revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle was organised with the revolutionary cadres steeled and seasoned in this struggle as its core.

The fact that our People's Army is the direct successor to the anti-Japanese armed struggle is, indeed, an immense honour to it and herein lies the source of an invincible power for the People's Army to always win victory in the fight against any strong enemy, knowing no fear and vacillation whatever difficult situation it may face.

The Korean People's Army is a revolutionary army and an army of the people, which fights for the sake of the Party and the revolution and in defence of the interests of the workers, peasants and other working people.

Our People's Army is boundlessly faithful to the leadership of the Party and struggles with all its devotion for the revolutionary cause of the Party.

Our People's Army is bound together with the people by a close bond of kinship and enjoys the absolute love and trust of the people. The people and the army are firmly united with each other as revolutionary comrades.

The historic path traversed by the Korean People's Army over the past 20 years is permeated with an infinite loyalty to the Party and the Leader and shines brilliantly with a heroic struggle against the aggressors.

During the three-year Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialist armed invasion, the Korean People's Army demonstrated to the full its invincible might and heroic stamina as the revolutionary armed force educated and trained by the Workers' Party of Korea.

In order to realise their aggressive ambition, the U.S. imperialists rushed to the Korean front their huge ground, naval and air forces equipped with up-to-date arms and even the mercenary troops of 15 of their satellite countries and attempted to subdue the Korean people and People's Army at a breath, employing all sorts of most brutal and savage methods of war.

The war was unexampled in its fierceness.

At this grave juncture when danger befell the fatherland, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, taking the destiny of the whole people upon himself, organised and mobilised the entire people and officers and men of the People's Army to the sacred fight to rout the enemy under the slogan of "Every effort for victory in the war!"

Throughout the whole period of the war, Comrade Kim Il Sung, as the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army, put forth correct strategic and operational lines and led all the people and People's Army for their implementation and personally organised and commanded the battle for victory on the front.

Our People's Army which rose up in the sacred war to defend the fatherland in response to the call of the Party and the Leader fought valiantly without fearing any sacrifice in the hard battle against the strong enemy and wiped out the aggressors mercilessly.

The People's Army fighters bravely surmounted the severe trials of the war by following the indefatigable revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese guerrillas and firmly defended with their lives every inch of the soil of the fatherland by displaying lofty patriotism and peerless mass heroism.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors launched adventurous "offensives" in succession, but each time they sustained a crushing defeat in face of the heroic struggle of the People's Army.

Boundless fidelity to the Party and the Leader and high consciousness of defending the freedom of the fatherland and the happiness of the people—these enabled the valorous fighters of the People's Army to fight like a phoenix, smash the numerical and technical superiority of the U.S. imperialists and safeguard the independence of the fatherland and the gains of the revolution with credit.

"The victory of our people in the Korean war was a victory of the revolutionary people over the imperialist reactionary forces, a victory of the revolutionary army over the aggressive armed forces of imperialism." (Kim Il Sung)

The People's Army has faithfully executed the lines and policies of the Party and steadfastly defended the interests of the Party and the revolution at any time and in any place.

The People's Army, rallied around the Party and the Leader as firm as a rock, always supported and carried out the revolutionary ideas of the Party single-heartedly without the slightest vacillation even under the circumstances in which the frenzy of the enemies within and without became more undisguised.

Upholding the revolutionary ideas of our Party run through with the principles of *Juche* in ideology, independence in politics, self-sustenance in the economy and self-defence in national defence, the People's Army has waged an energetic struggle against unsound ideological elements of all hues such as the Right and Left opportunism, dogmatism and bourgeois ideology.

The People's Army has exerted all its efforts to strengthen its combat capabilities to cope with the obtaining situation, frustrating all provocative schemes of the enemy and defending the achievements made in socialist construction by our people's creative labour.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung taught, "Our People's Army is a revolutionary army, so the **basic condition for increasing its might lies in arming the soldiers politically and ideologically.**"

Lofty consciousness of fighting for the revolutionary cause of the Party and for the freedom and happiness of the people, burning hatred against the foreign aggressors and the class enemies, comradeship between the officers and men and iron military discipline—these are the characteristic features and merits of the revolutionary army, which are alien to any imperialist army.

Experiences in the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the Fatherland Liberation War and in many revolutionary wars in the world show that an army possessing such political and ideological superiority can defeat any powerful enemy, with less numerical strength and knock down any modernly-equipped enemy with inferior weapons.

The hearts of the officers and men of our People's Army are now afire with boundless loyalty to the respected and beloved Leader through the struggle for arming themselves firmly with the unitary ideology of the Party. The consciousness of being the fighters of the army of the Party, the army of the revolution, has been further enhanced among them. And they have firmly established an iron military discipline based on the unity between the officers and men and on a high degree of consciousness.

The officers and men of the People's Army, therefore, are full of an unshakable determination to defend at the cost of their lives the Central Committee of our Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and the socialist system and its gains politically and ideologically to make a clean sweep of the enemy, the U.S. imperialists, in this land if they indiscreetly ignite an aggressive war in Korea again.

It is only thanks to the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, ever-victorious, iron-willed commander, that the People's Army has grown into so invincible a revolutionary armed force as we see today. It is also thanks to the fact that the People's Army has thoroughly implemented the military line of our Party set forth by him.

The military line of our Party which defines it as its basic contents to train the entire army into a cadre army and modernize its arm the whole people and turn the whole country into a fortress is a Marxist-Leninist military line which has thoroughly embodied the revolutionary spirit of self-defence.

It is also a most scientific and revolutionary military line that clearly indicates the ways and means for shattering any adventure of the enemy and wining a great victory.

Through the persevering struggle to carry through the Party's military line, our People's Army has grown stronger qualitatively in conformity with its mission and revolutionary tasks and the requirements of modern warfare, and its combat capabilities have been enhanced considerably.

In this course, the People's Army has grown into an invincible cadre army, all fighters of which are not only capable of satisfactorily discharging their present duties but everyone of them from the rank and file up to the generals, can undertake and perform the duties of the next higher rank in case of emergency.

Our People's Army is well equipped with up-to-date weapons and combat materials and with modern military science and technique on the basis of the successes gained by our people in the building of an independent national economy. The People's Army has got itself fully prepared to provide against any circumstances and meet the requirements of modern warfare and become a revolutionary army each man of which is a match for a hundred foes and which is strong enough to annihilate any enemy at a stroke.

In our country today, the People's Army and the entire people are under arms and the whole country has turned into an impregnable fortress both on the front and in the rear.

A nation-wide defence system with the People's Army, each of whose men is a match for a hundred foes, as its backbone has been firmly established, so we are fully ready to rout and exterminate the enemy at once, whenever and wherever they may invade our country in whatever form.

Recently the U.S. imperialists are making preparations for a new war more frantically in South Korea on the one hand and, on the other, are committing hostile provocative acts more viciously against the northern half of the Republic in wanton violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement.

The intrusion of "Pueblo," the armed spy ship of U.S. imperialism, into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on January 23 is a concentric manifestation of this.

Just as our heroic People's Army sank the enemy's PCE No. 56 which was perpetrating hostilities after intruding into the territorial waters of our side in January last year, they again this time captured the spy ship and its crew, meting out a stern punishment to the intruders.

This is our natural self-defensive measure against the unpardonable aggressive action of the U.S. imperialists and, accordingly, is entirely justifiable one.

Nonetheless, the U.S. imperialists have illegally brought the "Pueblo" incident to the United Nations and are raving that they would take any "retaliatory measure" by mobilizing their forces of arms on a large scale. But the enemies must realize that these machinations of theirs can never frighten the Korean people but will only prove futile before us.

As is pointed out in the January 27 statement of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, "The heroic Korean People's Army and the entire Korean people have got fully prepared for coping with any provocation or invasion by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and will deal an exterminatory blow at the enemies if they dare make an attack."

Our stand is firm and immovable.

We do not want war, but never fear it.

We will give a due answer to the provocateurs.

If the U.S. imperialists unleash a reckless war of aggression, our People's Army, together with the whole people, will administer a hundred-fold, a thousand-fold blow to the aggressors and wipe them out.

The just struggle of the Korean people to snip off the aggressive tentacles of U.S. imperialism and defend the fatherland and revolutionary gains is enlisting the active support of all the socialist countries and all the progressive peoples of the world.

Today the U.S. imperialists, the sworn enemy of the world's people, are working hard to enkindle the flames of a new war not only in Korea but in all parts of the world and taking the adventurous course of further escalating the war of aggression against the Vietnamese people.

However, it is nothing but the last death-bed struggle of the doomed in face of the decisive counterattack of the heroic Vietnamese people and the powerful anti-U.S. struggles of the Korean people and the revolutionary peoples the world over.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung said, "The basic strategy of the world revolution today is to direct the spearhead of attack to U.S. imperialism."

The Korean people and People's Army will, in the future, too, as in the past, actively support the fraternal Vietnamese people in their righteous war of resistance against the U.S. imperialists, for national salvation. And we will resolutely fight against U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war by uniting with the peoples of the socialist countries and the revolutionary peoples all over the world who are marching forward upholding the banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

Only victory and glory are in store for our People's Army which is enjoying the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people and ever-victorious, iron-willed commander and which is built up solidly with the indomitable revolutionary soldiers determined to fight to the death for the Party, the fatherland and the people and is armed with modern military science and military technique.

Only victory and glory are in store for our People's Army which is built up solidly with indomitable revolutionary soldiers, infinitely faithful to the Leader, determined to fight to the last for the Party, the fatherland and the people

Battle on Height 1,211

(Continued from Page 3)

Under the motto, "Let us take even one more shell, even one more grain of cereals up the height," the peasants drove oxen loaded with shells, ammunition and provisions over the Jikdong ridge that came within the range of the enemy's concentric fire, and reached our positions. And on their way back they carried the wounded with them.

When the longest spell of rain in thirty years hit the region, some units on the height ran out of provisions. Our heroic women, despite the fact that they themselves had little to eat, brought to the height even the potatoes they were saving for seed. They ground the potatoes into flour and made small dumplings mixed with peas so that our men could eat them just by boiling.

When a bridge on the supply route was destroyed, all people, men and women, young and old, felled trees in the mountain in defiance of a hail of the enemy's machine-gun bullets and filled straw-bags with dirt. Thus, each time the bridge was repaired overnight. This support of the people inspired our valiant fighters on the height to be more heroic in the battle.

The enemy, when they failed in the "summer offensive," launched the "autumn offensive." When the 5th division of the puppet army was annihilated, the most malicious 3rd division of the puppet army was thrown into the battle. For more than two months from September 4, 1951 to the beginning of November, the enemy mounted frantic attacks on the height only to lose 15,000 odd men and officers plus great quantities of combat materials. The enemy could not pierce our line even the least.

As a result, the "summer and autumn offensives" of Ridgway, a "mountain warfare general" selected from among the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who dreamt a fantastic dream of pushing back the front line up to Wonsan at one stroke by taking Height 1,211, were possible only on his operation maps.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors were so upset by the battle for Height 1,211 that they called the height a "heartbreak ridge." Because their hearts broke whenever they looked at the height. And to them the gorges around the height were so terrifying. The enemy named them "punch bowl." For no enemy came out alive once he went into it.

But the honest-minded people of the world took the name Height 1,211 as a height of heroes.

All the defenders of Height 1,211 were heroes!

The immortal exploits they performed in the battle for carrying out the Party's strategic line, which demanded that not an inch be yielded, have been a source of inspiration to our builders in bringing forth the mighty strength in socialist construction of our country, leading from height to world-startling miracles and innovations have come.

The significance of the battle on Height 1,211 is great, indeed.

That is why Marshal Kim Il Sung, always drawing a parallel between the battle on Height 1,211 and the central task arising in each period of socialist construction, says that development of iron and steel industry is like the battle on Height 1,211 in the past war.

The heroic feats of the defenders of Height 1,211 will be told down to our posterity. They will be a source of fresh energy and courage for the generations to come, not to speak of the present.

Should the enemy recklessly play with fire again, every mountain peak in our country will turn into a Height 1,211 where the last windpipe of the enemy will be cut off.

(The End)

Under the Banner of the D.P.R.K.

In the period of the first campaign of the first stage of the just Fatherland Liberation War, the Korean People's Army crushed the surprise armed attack of the enemy at a stroke, went over to counter-offensives and liberated Seoul, the stronghold of the enemy, at a breath.

Counter-offensives

THE U.S. imperialist aggressors, the inveterate enemy of the Korean people, instigated the Syngman Rhee puppet clique to make a surprise armed attack on the northern half of the Republic on June 25, 1950.

All the people of Korea and the officers and men of the People's Army rose as one to annihilate the enemy in order to defend the freedom and independence of their beloved fatherland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—, liberate the compatriots groaning in South Korea and unify the country under the banner of the Republic.

The Korean People's Army foiled the armed attack of the enemy and started large-scale counter-offensives.

The immediate task of the front-line units of our army in the counter-offensives was to encircle and annihilate the main forces of the enemy in the Seoul area and liberate Seoul and other cities north of the River Han.

The People's Army set the Seoul area as the direction of its main blows because Seoul was the ruling centre of the American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee puppet clique in South Korea and the main striking forces of the enemy had been concentrated in the areas north of Seoul.

This was the most correct line worked out by Marshal Kim Il Sung, ever-victorious, iron-willed commander and gifted military strategist, on the basis of a scientific analysis of the situation prevailing at the time and the alignment of forces between our army and the enemy.

The task of the tank brigade under the command of Comrade Ryu Gyong Su was to liberate Euijongbu in co-operation with our combined infantry units and create in the direction of Seoul favourable conditions for surrounding and annihilating the main forces of the enemy in the district north of Seoul and in the Seoul area.

To carry out this task successfully, Brigade Commander Ryu Gyong Su, fighter of many years' experience in the anti-Japanese guerrilla warfare, adopted a bold decision strictly based on the outstanding strategic and operational line of Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung.

At the time, the enemy hurled their large armed forces including several operational reserve divisions and other units under the direct control of the divisions into the left bank of the Rimjin River and the Euijongbu area in their frantic attempt to check the advance of the People's Army surging like angry waves, as their adventurous attack on the northern half of the Republic was frustrated.

With no amount of desperation, however, could the enemy stem the advance of our tank unit like a torrential flow of molten iron and the main forces of our army.

As soon as the People's Army crossed the 38th Parallel, the South Korean people who had longed for the unification of the fatherland, turned out and gave an enthusiastic welcome to the People's Army which brought the joy of liberation to them. An aged man of South Korea, taking a soldier of the People's Army by the hand, said earnestly: "You People's Armymen are grateful indeed. I wish you to wipe out the enemy to the last man so that we, too, may live happily in the bosom of our dear General Kim Il Sung..."

The fighters of the People's Army, with a new resolve to realise the ardent desire of the South Korean people at any cost, marched south like the wind.

Our tank brigade in close co-operation with the combined infantry and artillery units, attacked Euijongbu from three sides—east, north and west.

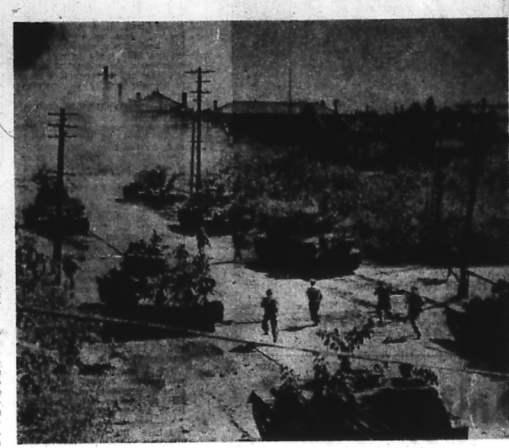
The enemy hurry-scurry rushed the units under the second division of the puppet army in the direction of Euijongbu. As a result, the offensive and defensive battle grew hotter between our army and the enemy.

The combatants of the People's Army who had inherited the revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged by Comrade Kim Il Sung and were faithful to the orders of the Party, and the Leader, dashed into Euijongbu displaying indomitable will, iron courage and great boldness, mercilessly crushing all the enemy. Hero of the Republic Jon Gi Ryon and other tankmen made a breach at the head of the advancing army, overcoming all obstacles thrown by the enemy in their way. The combined tank units, in co-operation with the units under the third and fourth divisions of our army, broke through the defence line of the enemy in Euijongbu in a single day.

Thereupon, the enemy built up strong defences in the Munsan area and northeast of Seoul and desperately sought to hold Seoul. The U.S. imperialist air pirates came into the Korean war to support their troops there on a full scale.

This created many difficulties in the way of our army. Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our people, who had already seen through the front situation, ordered the combined units of the People's Army to avail themselves of the gap in the depth of the enemy. He ordered the combined units operating on the western and central sectors of the front to speed up their attack on the enemy, and the combined units operating in the direction of the main blows to deal blows to the enemy through swift frontal and flank attacks and surround and annihilate the enemy in the Seoul area before the enemy strengthened their defence of Seoul. And he sent Comrade Choi Yong Kun to Euijongbu on a mission of commanding the combat operations of the combined units of the People's Army fighting in this area.

The command of the tank brigade held a meeting of commanding personnel of the unit level or above to execute faithfully the orders of Comrade Supreme Commander. At the meeting Brigade Commander Ryu Gyong Su brought home to the attendants the operational intention of Comrade Supreme Commander for the liberation of Seoul, the significance in the fulfilment of the immediate combat tasks confronting the combined units, and the contents of historic June 25 radio speech addressed by Marshal Kim Il Sung to the entire Korean people and the officers and men of the People's Army.



Korean People's Armymen who rushed into Seoul after crushing the surprise attack of the enemy

He said: "Comrade Supreme Commander said that our People's Army was born of the people and is a genuine people's army serving the interests of the fatherland and the people. He called upon us officers and men of the People's Army to fight to the last drop of our blood in the sacred war to defend the independence and freedom of the fatherland. Let's fight bravely in the operation to liberate Seoul, too, to live up to his expectations..." What was dicussed at the meeting inspired the combatants with courage and deepened their confidence in victory.

"Let's liberate Seoul, a hunger-stricken and humiliated city, at all costs, to live up to the call of the Party and the Leader!" The hearts of the combatants beat high with a burning resolve and stirring excitement. It was their unanimous feeling to wipe out the enemy and to be the first to enter Seoul.

National Flag of the Republic Flies over Seoul

OUR combined tank units went over to the attack to liberate Seoul at 9.30 a.m. on June 27, 1950. The main force of the tank units rushed at Seoul along the highways together with a motorized infantry regiment.

The manoeuvrability of tanks was limited and heavy weapons, mines and armoured cars of the enemy stood in the way of the tanks here and there. But the tanks of the People's Army rushed at Seoul like a fierce lion surmounting all these obstacles.

In a few hours, the combined tank units of the People's Army, along with the units of the Guard Seoul Fourth Division named after Kim Chaek and the Guard Seoul Third Division which were in close co-operation with the tank unit at the time, marched to the Mirari area on the outskirts of Seoul. The enemy who had made retreat after retreat, hurled into the area a force of some six regiments including the remnants of the battered seventh division of the puppet army and attempted their last defence of Seoul.

The enemy destroyed railways, bridges and roads in this area, laid mines all over Mirari pass and put up a desperate resistance with anti-tank guns and other heavy weapons at many places.

Brigade Commander Ryu Gyong Su, taking into account the new situation and the terrain, decided to march without delay some tank battalions and motorized infantry battalions into the depth of the enemy under cover of powerful artillery fire.

A bitter battle to break through the Mirari area started on the night of June 27.

At 10 p.m. all the tanks, automatic guns and artillery pieces of the brigade and the bulk of artillery pieces of the third and fourth infantry divisions concentrated fire on the Mirari pass and in its vicinity, and punished the men and silenced fire arms. The young flying corps of the People's Army, ordered to the front, took an active part in the battle in support of our ground forces.

The advanced tanks made breach after breach. The tanks were followed by infantrymen. The Mirari pass was strewn with dead bodies of the enemy. But the enemy knew that they could not hold Seoul if they lost the Mirari area and continued to rush reinforcements to this area to put up a stiff resistance there.

Our army made a big, fierce dash at the enemy and broke through their defence at the Mirari pass, and moved towards Seoul. The liberation of Seoul was only a matter of time. Tankmen, infantrymen and artillerymen rushed at Seoul, operating in close co-operation with each other. The scouts of our army penetrated into Seoul through the double or treble defence line of the enemy. They reported in good time the command of the brigade of the movements of the desperate enemy, acting boldly and agilely in the city.

The storming parties of the motorized infantry regiment were the first to rush into Seoul. They attacked the Dongdae-mun police station around 12 p.m. on June 27 and set free many patriots. And then they disturbed the rear of the enemy, exchanging fire with the guards of the broadcasting station.

The storming parties were followed by our tanks and infantrymen. A fierce fight took place in the city. Combatants of all arms of the People's Army burning with a single desire to annihilate the enemy and liberate the South Korean brothers, mercilessly wiped out the enemy at important points of the city, acting like an agile tiger.

As soon as he saw a group of enemy at the Dongdae-mun police station, scout Kim Jin Gol, Hero of the Republic, boldly and single-handedly ran into the station, shouting: "Hold up your hands! Stir a step, and all of you shall die!" It came upon them like a thunderbolt and they held up their hands trembling with terror.

These 40-odd enemies were there as a special mission of destroying important buildings in the city. But their vicious attempt was frustrated in time by his bold action.

The tankmen intensified their actions in the city. By their bold and nimble actions they dealt with the guards of the enemy resisting them firing even flame-throwers, and occupied the building of the puppet "central government." They hauled down the flag stained with the crimes of the enemy and tore it to pieces, and hoisted solemnly the national flag of the D.P.R.K. over the "central government" building.

The deep-blue-and-red national flag of the Republic floated brightly in the air over Seoul, a city of darkness, curse and resentment.

(Continued on Page 9)

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Meanwhile, other tankmen put under their control the Sohdaemun prison. Two tanks crushed the iron prison gate. Tank No.100 ridden by Brigade Commander Ryu Gyong Su, along with other tanks, broke other gates of the prison. Patriots surged out of the cells, waving the national flags of the Republic they had made secretly in the cells. They embraced the fighters of the People's Army and said, shedding tears with emotion: "Hearing the distant boom of guns in the cells we had impatiently waited for your arrival. We had been sure that General Kim Il Sung would liberate us without fail. We are going to fight to wipe out the blood-thirsty U.S. imperialists and the class enemy to the last man. Give us rifles...." These words fired the soldiers of the People's Army with a burning hatred for the enemy and the People's Army-men pressed home their attack on the enemy.

The high-ranking officials of the enemy took to flight and their servitors were at a loss what to do.

The enemy were thrown into utter confusion. The combatants of the 18th regiment of the fourth division who had rushed into the city like a surging wave in close co-operation with tanks, occupied the U.S. embassy and hauled down the despicable Stars and Stripes soaked in blood and tore it to pieces. And then they occupied the "Kyongmudae," the den of Syngman Rhee, at a breath.

The "M.P. headquarters," the "broadcasting station" and other important ruling organs of the enemy fell into the hands of our army one after another.

Seoul shook with the shouts of victory raised by the People's Army and the enthusiastic cheers of the citizens.

At this time, the whole land resounded with the voice of the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, who said, informing the whole nation of the liberation of Seoul over radio:

"Citizens of Seoul and all the Korean people! Seoul, the den of the American imperialists and the traitorous Syngman Rheeites, has been liberated...."

Upholding the outstanding strategic and operational line of Comrade Supreme Commander, the combined units of the People's Army completely liberated Seoul at 11.30 a.m. on June 28, the third day after they crushed the armed attack of the enemy on the northern half of the Republic at a stroke and switched over to counter-offensives.

The citizens of Seoul, carrying bouquets of flowers and national flags of the Republic and placards, poured out on to the streets to welcome the People's Army.

They shouted at the top of their voice: "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" "Long live the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!" and "Long live the Korean People's Army!" The whole earth quaked with their shouts.

Shouts of emotion, tears of joys, and warm cheers were a striking manifestation of their feeling of profound gratitude to and deep trust in Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who freed them of the fetters of humiliation, hunger and absence of all rights.

In this campaign, our army killed, wounded or captured more than 21,000 enemies, and captured large quantities of arms and combat and technical equipment.

Having lost Seoul, the enemy were thunderstruck and placed on the defensive. They were demoralised and began to flee southward in disorder.

On June 28 Marshal Kim Il Sung warmly congratulated the compatriots of the whole country, the People's Army and the citizens of Seoul on the liberation of Seoul.

Highly commending the men and officers of the third and fourth infantry divisions and tank brigade—these units fought heroically in the operations to liberate Seoul and were the first to enter Seoul—Comrade Supreme Commander by his order of July 5 awarded them, with the following titles of honour: the Third Seoul Division, the Fourth Seoul Division and the 105th Seoul Tank Division—the tank brigade led by Comrade Ryu Gyong Su was raised to the rank of a division.

The officers and men of the People's Army fully displayed mass heroism and the lofty spirit of socialist patriotism in the operations to liberate Seoul to be worthy of the soldiers of the Party and the Leader who had inherited the revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, upholding the outstanding strategic and operational line of iron-willed commander Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and performed brilliant, heroic exploits in liberating the citizens of Seoul and many other people of South Korea from the yoke of the U.S. imperialist colonial rule.

The victory in the operations to liberate Seoul clearly showed that the leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung was wise and his outstanding strategic and operational line was correct.

He not only made a scientific analysis of the situation obtaining at the time and the balance of forces between our army and the enemy, organized counter-offensives to meet the surprise attack of the enemy and correctly pointed the direction of main blows, but also led the army to encircle and annihilate the main forces of the enemy by combining in time the frontal and flank attacks in close co-operation of various units.

The campaign demonstrated that our People's Army founded and reared and trained personally by the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung is a genuine army serving the people and an invincible army hardened as an iron army of the revolution and an all-conquering, matchless army through its day-to-day training.

Pak Jong Gil

Aggressive U.S. imperialist soldiers captured by the heroic Korean People's Army

Korean People Resolutely Denounce Reactionary Sato Govt. for its Criminal Act of Breaking Off Colombo Talks

D.P.R.K. Foreign Ministry Issues Statement

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on January 29 in denunciation of the arrogant and impudent criminal act of the reactionary government of Japan which unilaterally broke off again the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks in Colombo for discussing the question of repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan.

Follows the full text of the statement:

The reactionary government of Japan committed the arrogant and impudent criminal act of unilaterally breaking off again the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks in Colombo for discussing the question of repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan.

The Japanese authorities totally broke up the talks at last on January 24, upsetting completely everything that had so far been discussed, after dragging out the time for nearly two months with the crafty intention of disguising themselves as having some "sincerity" for the talks.

This is a most brazen perfidy without precedent in international negotiations and an act making a mockery of the Korean people, which can never be tolerated.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people sternly denounce and condemn this unpardonable criminal act of the Sato government of Japan which brought to a rupture the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks for discussing the question of repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has bent all sincere efforts for smoothly ensuring the repatriation operation of the Korean citizens in Japan by surmounting all the difficulties created due to the sabotage of the repatriation agreement by the reactionary government of Japan.

At the recent talks, the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made weighty turning-point proposals which could make a practical basis for an agreement between the two sides.

The delegation of the Red Cross Society of our country proposed that all those desirous of returning home who have already applied for repatriation should be repatriated within two or three years under the existing repatriation agreement and as to those desirous of returning home who apply for it henceforth, our side would bear the expense for them within Japan, which has so far been borne by the Japanese Red Cross Society. It also proposed that if the Japanese Red Cross Society was not in a position to continue to perform the repatriation business for Korean citizens in Japan, the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan would take it over and fulfil it.

These proposals of ours are another manifestation of the constant, paternal solicitude of Comrade Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the Korean citizens in Japan and reasonable ones fully in line with international law, international practice and humanitarianism.

Not only the Korean and Japanese peoples but also the progressive people the world over warmly supported these proposals of ours.

There can be no reason or excuse for the Japanese authorities to refuse to accept these proposals.

The reactionary government of Japan, however, resorted to every conceivable ways and means to wreck the repatriation operation of Korean citizens in Japan, stubbornly refusing our fair and aboveboard proposals.

While opposing our just proposals under sundry pretexts at the talks, the Japanese authorities came out with preposterous argument on their so-called "principle of treating applicants after the termination of the agreement" and "tentative measures."

The Japanese authorities shamelessly blared that they would send home by July this year only 3,000 of over 17,000 people desirous of returning home who had already applied for repatriation and nullify the repatriation applications of the rest of them, and as for those Korean citizens in Japan who newly apply for, they would let them leave Japan by the so-called "method of individual treatment as ordinary foreigners" without any practical guarantee.

And they manoeuvred to actually rule out the possibility of assignment of the repatriation ship and entry of the delegation of the Red Cross Society of our country into Japan for taking over repatriates and they opposed without any ground the unconditional acceptance of repatriation applications and unconditional departure of the repatriation applicants from Japan, ensuring repatriation by our repatriation ship and the right of the repatriation applicants to notify for themselves to the fatherland their application for repatriation, that are basic questions indispensable for the fulfilment of the repatriation work.

Even categorically refusing our proposal for working out agreed documents on the results of the talks, the Japanese authorities went the length of haughtily declaring that there could be no agreement whatsoever at the talks and a document of legal binding on either side, in form or in content, could not be worked out as in the past.

It is preposterous to argue that an agreed document by which both sides assume legal responsibility for the results of the talks cannot be worked out after international talks.

This clearly indicates how maliciously the reactionary Sato government of Japan tried to wreck the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks.

This time, too, as at the previous Moscow talks, the Japanese authorities attended the talks with the criminal intention to scuttle them and block the route of repatriation of the Korean citizens in Japan. To conceal this heinous aim and deceive world public opinion, the Sato clique have dragged on the talks up to now in a crafty way.

With no cunning tricks, however, can the Japanese militarists veil their criminal nature as one who wrecked the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks, wantonly trampling underfoot international law and humanitarianism.

It is a strict principle of international law and international usage and a firm demand of humanitarianism to repatriate citizens of a sovereign state to their homeland according to their will.

Originally, the repatriation operation of the Korean citizens in Japan is a part of work for atoning for the historical crimes the Japanese imperialists committed against the Korean people in the past and this work must be carried out by the Japanese government to the end with responsibility.

It is by no means fortuitous that the Japanese authorities, completely discarding this unavoidable legal and moral obligation, are persistently scheming to sabotage the repatriation operation of the Korean citizens in Japan.

The reactionary Sato government pursues the vicious aim of more faithfully serving the U.S. imperialists' Asian aggression and securing one more lever in its political bargaining with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique by wrecking the repatriation operation of the Korean citizens in Japan.

The Korean people will never be indifferent to the vicious, criminal intrigue of the Japanese militarists to use the repatriation operation of the Korean citizens in Japan, a sacred humanitarian undertaking, for a sinister political purpose.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people will fight to the end so that the Korean citizens in Japan may be embraced in the bosom of the longed-for fatherland and lead a happy life in accordance wth their desire.

Today the Korean citizens in Japan cherish unbounded national confidence and pride as proud overseas citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the socialist fatherland daily prospering and developing under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and see their happy future in the prosperity of the fatherland.

Despite all sorts of persecution and suppressive manoeuvres of the reactionary government of Japan, Korean citizens in Japan who are desirous of returning home are steadily increasing in number. Those who have already applied for repatriation alone number over 17,000.

The repatriation operation must be kept going on as long as there are intending repatriates.

To return to their fatherland is an inviolable, legitimate national right of the Korean citizens in Japan.

All the Korean citizens in Japan who are desirous of returning home will surely return to their glorious fatherland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Japanese government can never shirk its legal and moral responsibility for returning to their homeland all the Korean citizens in Japan who are desirous of returning home.

The Sato government of Japan must give up at once its foolish scheme to block the route of repatriation of the Korean citizens in Japan.

The Japanese government must look straight at reality and act discreetly.

If the Japanese authorities, defying the strong demand of the peoples of Korea and Japan and the progressive people of the whole world, doggedly take the road of wrecking the repatriation operation of the Korean citizens in Japan, they will be unable to escape a stern judgement of history and the people and will be held entirely responsible for the grave consequences arising therefrom.

Let Us Smash U.S. Imperialist Scheme for A New War in Korea

World People Support Korean People's Just Stand

The world people denounce with surging indignation the U.S. imperialist aggressors who infiltrated the armed spy ship "Pueblo" into the territorial waters of our country to commit extremely grave provocations and are running amuck to start a new war.

They also express unanimously firm, militant solidarity with the Korean people who, under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people and ever-victorious, iron-willed commander, are waging the just struggle for safeguarding the independence and sovereignty of the country, wiping out the U.S. imperialist aggressors in this land and unifying the fatherland.

Statement of Govt. of Democratic Republic of Viet Nam

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM issued on January 29 a statement.

The statement pointed out:

The dispatch by the U.S. imperialists of the armed spy ship "Pueblo" into the territorial waters of the D.P.R.K. constitutes a violation of international law and the 1953 Armistice Agreement on Korea, an encroachment on the sovereignty and security of the D.P.R.K. and a menace to peace in Asia and the world and to the world people. This is also an insolent challenge to the peace and justice-loving people in the world.

The statement went on to say:

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam fully supports the correct stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as expounded in the statement of January 27, 1968 and affirms that the capture of the armed spy ship "Pueblo" of U.S. imperialism is in keeping with the sacred and inalienable right to self-defence of the Government and the people of the D.P.R.K.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Vietnamese people resolutely demand that the U.S. government cease from now on all its provocative acts against the D.P.R.K.

The Government of the D.R.V.N. vehemently protests against the U.S. for bringing the so-called "Pueblo incident" for discussion at the U.N. Security Council.

The U.S. imperialists already suffered a humiliating defeat in their aggressive war conducted under the U.N. banner against the D.P.R.K.

Now they are being heavily battered in both zones of Viet Nam.

Should they obdurately and recklessly invade the D.P.R.K., the heroic Korean People's Army and the Korean people would certainly deal them deserved punishing blows.

The peoples of Viet Nam and Korea are dear brothers and comrades-in-arms fighting against the same enemy—the U.S. imperialist aggressors—for national independence and freedom and reunification of the fatherland.

In whatever circumstances, the Vietnamese people are determined to stand shoulder to shoulder with the brotherly Korean people in the struggle to smash all war-seeking plots and acts of the U.S. imperialists in order to defend the independence and sovereignty of the D.P.R.K. and achieve the peaceful unification of the country.

In conclusion the statement expressed the conviction that the heroic Korean people will surely win the glorious victory.

Statement of C.C. of South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOUTH VIET NAM NATIONAL FRONT FOR LIBERATION issued on January 30 a statement.

The statement said:

The provocative activities of the U.S. armed spy ship "Pueblo" in the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on January 23 are totally illegal and constitute a flagrant encroachment on the independence and sovereignty of the D.P.R.K. These activities were part of the U.S. imperialists' schemes to prepare for a new aggressive war in Korea, grossly violating the Korean Armistice Agreement, and gravely threatening peace in Asia and the world.

It is a legitimate right of the Korean people to adopt all resolute self-defence measures to resist the U.S. imperialists' unforgivable aggressive acts. Whether by exerting military pressure or by "complaining" to the U.N., the U.S. imperialists cannot cover up and plead for their red-handed aggressive acts, let alone to intimidate the heroic Korean people.

The U.N. has no right to let itself be used by the U.S. imperialists as a tool for war provocation. It must refrain from meddling with the Korean people's inviolable right to take all necessary measures to defend the security and sovereignty of their country.

The South Vietnamese people and the National Front for Liberation are paying special attention to the serious situation created by the U.S. imperialists in Korea. They strongly condemn the U.S. imperialists for their hostile attitude, provocations and threats against the D.P.R.K. and resolutely demand that they give up immediately these acts and schemes.

The statement concluded by pledging that the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces and people will resolutely step up their sacred war against the U.S. imperialist aggressors by dealing heavier blows at the latter in order to defeat completely their aggressive war, thus actively contributing to the just struggle conducted by the Korean brothers to defend the honour and sovereignty of their nation.

Statement of C.C. of Cuban Communist Party

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CUBA issued a statement on January 27.

The statement declared:

The peaceful People's Republic of Korea exercised the inalienable right of a sovereign state by seizing the imperialist spy ship in its territorial waters. An independent government with the spirit of self-respect cannot tolerate such act of encroachment upon its sovereignty and international law.

The Yankee imperialists were once again caught "red-handed" while committing a crime. The Yankee imperialists once again trampled underfoot all the norms of international law and are once again shamelessly denying a clear fact and threatening new aggression, casting off their mask before the whole world.

The recent incident is a link in the long chain of the aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Yankees who are still not reconciled to the defeat they sustained in the aggression launched in 1950 have perpetrated provocative acts and attacks on land, sea and air on numerous occasions since the armistice. These acts have been particularly intensified in the last two years. These facts and other international documents show that the U.S. government is trying to launch new aggression against this brother country.

On these aggressive acts of U.S. imperialism, the statement pointed out:

This is a fear in face of the inevitable, accelerated disintegration of their system of oppression in East Asia. This, in the final analysis, is hysteria and a dastardly act of Johnson and his clique stricken with fear in face of the offensive of the people.

With the threat of war and atomic blackmail the imperialists are trying to shake the resolute revolutionary stand of the Korean people, Party and Government, prolong their military occupation of South Korea and disperse the attention of world public opinion from the serious defeats they are sustaining in their aggression in Viet Nam, the statement noted, and continued:

The imperialists oppose themselves to this heroic, determined people. That is, the imperialists oppose themselves to the people who know through their experience that they can fight the Yankee aggressors and defeat them and already gave a true lesson of courage and firm defence of the principle of steadfastness in this respect.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba is deeply sympathetic with the stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which seized the spy ship of the enemy by exercising its legitimate, sovereign right and is firmly defending its principled position.

We unconditionally support the exemplary stand of the Korean Government and Party guided by Comrade Kim Il Sung and most vehemently reject and denounce the piratic act and threat of the U.S. government against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

With its steadfast stand and militant determination the Korean Government teaches us what road should be chosen in face of the imperialist aggressors. We, all revolutionary peoples and governments, are duty-bound to support the Korean Government.

In conclusion, the statement stressed: True to the close friendship linking Cuba with Korea, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba reaffirms the closest revolutionary solidarity with the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Party at this moment of danger and threat.

R.C.P. DELEGATION

(Continued from Page 5)

Head of the R.C.P. delegation GHEORGHE APOSTOL spoke next.

Expressing his satisfaction over having an opportunity to visit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a close country, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, he extended warm thanks for the cordial hospitality accorded them.

The head of the delegation said:

The Rumanian people are rejoiced over the great successes the industrious and intimate Korean people under the unswerving leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, their Leader, have scored through their devoted and heroic struggle in socialist construction and in the cause of increasing the defence capabilities of the country and in the implementation of the Government Political Programme put forth at the recent session of the Supreme People's Assembly.

Pointing out that today the Rumanian people are waging a struggle to carry out the tasks put forth by the 9th Congress of the Rumanian Communist Party, he said that the keynote of the foreign policy of the Rumanian Communist Party and state is to strengthen the relations of friendship and co-operation and fraternal unity with the entire socialist countries. He declared that Rumania will do everything in its power for the unity and solidarity of the world socialist system.

He emphasized: In the future, too, Rumania will support the peoples opposing imperialism, respecting independence and national sovereignty and fighting to abolish all forms of colonialist oppression and enable all nations to make free and independent development in accordance with their will, interests and aspiration.

Denouncing the imperialist forces led by U.S. imperialism for trying to stamp out the revolutionary struggle of the international working class and the national-liberation struggle, framing up coups d'etat and even unbeatingly perpetrating military aggression and provocation against the countries which won independence in an attempt to halt the independent development of the peoples of these countries, he said with stress:

The most naked expression of such aggressive policy is the barbarous war waged by the U.S. imperialists against the Vietnamese people.

Rumania holds that the U.S. imperialists must stop bombing and all other military actions against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam immediately, completely and unconditionally, he said.

He went on:

The recent incident of the spy ship "Pueblo" is an expression of the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism encroaching upon the sovereignty of the people.

The provocation perpetrated with the aim of aggravating the situation in the Far East aroused the great indignation of world public opinion.

The Rumanian public, he declared, denounces this hostile act running counter to the interests of world peace and security.

The recent incident was not an accidental or isolated case but was a more serious and dangerous provocative act against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, he noted, and said: This case should be solved on the basis of the norms of relations between states and on condition that the independence and sovereignty of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are completely respected.

The aggressive acts of the imperialists, including the "Pueblo" case, urgently demand strengthened unity of the socialist countries, the communist and working-class movements and the entire anti-imperialist front and heightened vigilance of the people against the plots of the imperialists endangering world peace and security. He remarked: The reliable way for restoring and developing the unity of the communist movement and strengthening solidarity in the struggle against imperialism and defending the fundamental interests of the peoples lies in strictly abiding by the norms of the relations among the Parties on condition that the independence and equality of each Party, the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of other Parties and socialist internationalism are fully respected.

He stressed that the relations of fraternal friendship and co-operation between the Rumanian Communist Party and the Workers' Party of Korea and between the Rumanian and Korean peoples would develop in the future, too, in favour of the common interests and the cause of socialism and world peace.

In conclusion he wished the Workers' Party of Korea and the fraternal Korean people greater success in the cause of socialist construction and in the struggle for the independent unification of the fatherland, the national desire.

The statement of the banquet raised toasts to the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Rumanian peoples, to the unity of the socialist camp and the solidarity of the international communist movement, to the health of the leaders of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung and to the health of the leaders of the Rumanian Communist Party led by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere from beginning to end.

On February 2 talks were held in Pyongyang between the delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Rumanian Communist Party.

Exchange of opinions on all matters of interest to both Parties took place at the talks.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere overflowing with the feeling of friendship and comradeship.

United Nations Has No Right to Meddle in "Pueblo" Case

Manifested in the D.P.R.K. Government Statement

Statement of Govt. of Chinese People's Republic

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC issued on January 28 a statement. The statement said:

On January 27, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement pointing out that this provocative act by U.S. imperialism "is another flagrant violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement and an open aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea... It is entirely right that the Korean people have taken the decisive measures of self-defence... The U.S. imperialists, no matter how they act, can never conceal their ugly nature of aggression nor surprise the Korean people." The Chinese Government and people firmly support the just stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people in countering U.S. imperialism's flagrant provocation.

It is by no means accidental that the warship of U.S. imperialism intruded into Korea's territorial waters for espionage activities. To save themselves from doomed defeat on the Viet Nam battlefield, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are plotting to expand the war of aggression against Viet Nam and stepping up their activities of aggression and war throughout Asia. This incident of provocation against the Korean people by U.S. imperialism is part and parcel of these criminal activities of U.S. imperialism.

Denouncing the U.S. ruling clique for vigorously carrying out war mobilization and war blackmail by exploiting the capture of the spy ship, the statement went on to say:

The United States is trying hard to cover up its crime of aggression and bring pressure to bear on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea through the United Nations. The shameful record of the United Nations serving as a tool of U.S. imperialism in its aggression against Korea is still fresh in people's minds. U.S. imperialism's attempt to once again use the United Nations to serve its policy of aggression against Korea will certainly meet with the condemnation of the people throughout the world.

The statement said in conclusion:

In trying to intimidate the Korean people by war blackmail, U.S. imperialism has forgotten the lesson it was taught in the Korean war. Should U.S. imperialism dare to embark on a new war adventure, it is bound to taste the bitter fruit of its own making and receive even more severe punishment.

G.D.R.

OTTO WINZER, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic, in an interview with Ambassador Ro Su Uk of our country in the G.D.R. on January 29 denounced the vicious war provocation manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The people of the German Democratic Republic, he stressed, voice firm solidarity with the just struggle of the Korean people against the continued military provocations of the U.S. imperialists.

The Foreign Minister denounced the West German militarists for having handed over South Korean patriots to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and colluding with U.S. imperialism in its military provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

A commentary of the Adn January 25 reported that the U.S. imperialists are again resorting to a threat of war in Korea. The provocative acts of the spy ship "Pueblo" were a link in the chain of their provocations, it added.

It stressed that the northern half of the Republic "has got fully prepared."

Recalling the historic Political Programme of the Government announced by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly, the Adn said: The Political Programme stressed that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea would do all it could to further increase the defence capabilities of the country in face of the obtaining situation.

U. A. R.

The National Peace Council of the United Arab Republic issued on January 27 a statement condemning the malicious provocative acts of the U.S. imperialist aggressors against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The statement appealed to the public organisations of the United Arab Republic to denounce the crimes of the U.S. imperialists and support the Korean people.

JAPAN

The Presidium of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party issued on January 26 a statement. The statement said:

As already made clear by the confession of the captain of the "Pueblo" himself, the "Pueblo" engaged itself in espionage activities in the coastal waters of the D.P.R.K. from January 16, having assumed part of the U.S. imperialists' planned action of preparation for unleashing a new war of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and all the responsibility for this incident rests with the U.S. imperialists who perpetrated criminal espionage activities and provocations.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists openly manifested the stand of resorting to threat of arms and are trying to further expand illegal military provocations, the statement pointed out, and it continued:

This reveals the new intrigue of the U.S. imperialists to expand aggression in Asia using Japan as a base and is an open act of aggression by force of arms, which encroaches upon the sovereignty and independence of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and, at the same time, an unpardonable challenge to peace in Asia and the security of Japan. Under such situation the Japan Communist Party makes clear its stand of supporting together with the Japanese people the just struggle of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people against the aggression and provocation of the U.S. imperialists, sternly protests against the Japan-based new military provocation of the U.S. imperialists and resolutely demands an immediate end to it.

The Japan Socialist Party, at its regular national convention on January 24, adopted a résolution protesting against and condemning the U.S. imperialist aggressors' acts of new war provocation against Korea.

Saying that the U.S. imperialists are resorting to military threat after the U.S. imperialist spy ship "Pueblo" was captured by naval vessels of the Korean People's Army, the resolution pointed out that this is designed by U.S. imperialism driven into a tight corner in the aggressive war in Viet Nam to create the danger of a new war in Korea and increase the crisis in Asia.

The resolution demanded that the U.S. imperialists put an immediate end to the provocation and other acts of military threat against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Japan-Korea Association, the Japan Council against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs, the New Japan Women's Association, the Tokyo Peace Committee and the Tokyo Metropolitan Federation of Student Councils and other public organisations also issued statements or protest letters strongly denouncing the new war provocation of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army in Korea.

OUR SIDE'S SENIOR MEMBER MEETS U.S. SIDE'S SENIOR MEMBER IN PANMUNJOM AT LATTER'S REQUEST

Major General Pak Jung Guk, senior member of our side to the Korean Military Armistice Commission, met John V. Smith, senior member of the U.S. side, on February 2 and 4 at the request made by the latter on a number of occasions.

It is said that at the meetings discussions were held on the question concerning the incident of "Pueblo," the armed spy ship of U.S. imperialism.

There are indications that negotiations will continue in Panmunjom later.

"Pueblo Openly Committed Hostile Acts Against the D.P.R.K. by Intruding Deep into It's Coastal Waters and Conducting Espionage Activities"

Research Officer Stephen Robert Harris on "USS Pueblo," Armed Spy Ship of U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Army, Confesses Their Crimes

Stephen Robert Harris, research officer (Lieutenant of the U.S. imperialist navy) of "Pueblo," the hateful armed spy ship of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army, which was captured on January 23 by the self-defensive measures of the naval force of the Korean People's Army while conducting military espionage activities after illegally intruding deep into the coastal waters of our country, admitted their espionage activities as follows:

I am Lieutenant Stephen Robert Harris, research officer on USS Pueblo.

I admit the crime committed by the armed espionage ship, Pueblo, and myself in conducting intelligence activities after having entered deep into the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. I apologize for our crime.

I was born at Melrose, Massachusetts, on 31 March 1938. I attented Harvard University in 1956-1960, and while at the University I earned my reserve commission through the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps. Between June 1960 and April 1962 I served as communications officer aboard USS Grand Canyon, based at Newport, Rhode Island; from April 1962 to December 1963 I was communications officer aboard USS Forrest Sherman. From December 1963 to September 1964 I learned the Russian language at the Defence Language Institute, Washington, D.C. for the purpose of espionage activities.

Then I was assigned to an office of the chief of Naval Operations (assistant director, Naval Security Group) of Fort Meade, Maryland, near Washington, D.C. There I received specific training in communications research and intelligence until Feb. 1967.

It was in March 1967 that I was assigned to USS Pueblo as research officer.

My function as a research officer was to intercept with electromagnetic equipment radar signals and radio waves of any sources and report to the U.S. Pacific Command Electronic Intelligence Centre in Japan. Those received signals and waves were analysed and copied or recorded on the tape. The research officer also receives the instructions of Commander U.S. Naval Forces, Japan or the U.S. Pacific Command Electronic Intelligence Centre and provides the report for the captain.

USS Pueblo arrived in Yokosuka, Japan, in December 1967 when she received the specific espionage mission against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In this connection I received instructions twice, on 24 December last year and 3 January this year, from the U.S. National Security Agency through the U.S. Pacific Command Electronic Intelligence Center in Japan.

Those instructions included the requirements for intelligence information on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; locations of radar sites in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and in the Far Eastern area of the Soviet Union, various radio waves and their frequences, locations of naval bases, number and maneuverability of naval vessels, air bases and types and maneuverability of the aircraft of the Korean People's Army.

The U.S. National Security Agency provided us with data gathered for our espionage activities; data about the Korean People's Army and the lists of frequences and radars already known to us.

I picked up six of my men for three weeks of specific radar intercept training at the U.S. Pacific Command Electronic Intelligence Center at Fuchu, Japan. I took the charge of a special detachment of 30 men and sent the other men back for training to the U.S. Naval Security Group Activity, Kamiseya, about 8 miles from Yokosuka, Japan. Two operators were replaced by the two marines who had some knowledge of the Korean language.

It was on 5 January, 1968 while on her way from Yokosuka to Sasebo USS Pueblo received the specific operation order for spying on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from Frank A. Johnson, Commander U.S. Naval Forces, Japan. The plan of action was also given to USS Pueblo. The plan specified transiting the Tsushima Strait and conducting espionage activities within 50 miles east from the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The area was divided into three operation areas.

The ship was prohibited from transmitting any radio or radar messages during the operation and supposed to report all the collected espionage materials back at home port so that it might not be located. On 10 January, 1968, the ship departed Sasebo and proceeded northward on the planned course to a point about 35 miles east of Wonsan on 12th January. Lying off that area for a week or days, we listened with all our receivers for radar signals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, looked for any naval vessels of the Korean People's Army and conducted oceanographic surveys. The search was made until any unfamiliar signal was intercepted and decoded.

We proceeded further north until we reached the Far Eastern coastal waters of the Soviet Union and again sailed southward, conducting espionage. We intruded especially deep into the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea off Chongjin, Orang Dan, Musu Dan, Songjin, Mayang Do and Wonsan, for electronic detection.

It was on 15 January that the

(Continued on Page 12)

Armed Guerrillas Beat Enemies in Different Parts of S. Korea

Armed Guerrillas Fight a Rifle-shooting Battle against Puppet Troops in Yangju County, Kyonggi Province

The South Korean armed guerrillas, following the 26th of January, dealt continuous blows on January 27 to the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi traitors, throwing them into confusion, according to press reports from Seoul. They made surprise attacks on enemy's posts in different areas and disappeared after luring and beating puppet military and police bandits.

An armed guerrilla unit marched again into Yangju county, Kyonggi Province, at around 10.30 a.m. on January 27 and disappeared after an engagement with puppet troops. Earlier, at around 6 a.m. that day another armed guerrilla unit which appeared in other districts of this county caused confusion in the puppet military and police before covering its traces. It appeared again at around 11.30 a.m. and engaged bandits of the "counter intelligence corps" of the puppet army before disappearing.

In the meantime, armed guerrilla units made their appearance in succession in Paju county on the same day, making the enemy run helter-skelter. A unit of them had at dawn a fierce engagement with rascals of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army entrenched in this area, and another armed guerrilla unit engaged "search-corps" bandits of the puppet army.

Armed Guerrillas Shoot Down U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Troops, Puppet Army and Police in Bitter Rifle-shooting Battle

The armed guerrillas of South Korea are continuously attacking the desperate enemies by surprise in different parts, dealing heavy blows to them and driving them to bay.

According to reports from Seoul, a South Korean armed guerrilla unit which appeared in the area of Yangju county, Kyonggi Province, at the dawn and in the daytime of January 27, striking terror into the hearts of the enemies again made its appearance at around 5.30 in the afternoon of that day, and lured out and attacked the U.S. imperialist aggressor army and the puppet army and police bandits who were driven out in the so-called "search operation" and then disappeared.

Armed guerrillas also appeared in many places of Paju county in the night of that day, striking the enemy with fear. An armed guerrilla unit exchanged fierce fire with the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the puppet army bandits, mowing them down.

The U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique, stricken with utter uneasiness and fear, ran wild, driving out the so-called "South Korea-U.S. joint military and police search unit" to comb the mountains and fields all the night, flying helicopters and floating flare-bombs.

But, the gallant armed guerrillas are continuously waging an undaunted struggle, breaking through the frenzied suppression by the enemy.

Armed Guerrillas Appear in Koyang County, Kyonggi Province

At around two in the afternoon of January 28, a South Korean armed guerrilla unit advanced to Koyang county, Kyonggi Province, through the two-fold, three-fold water-tight cordon of the enemy, giving him the shiver, according to reports from Seoul.

Thrown into utter confusion by the luring and attack of the armed guerrillas, the enemy ran wild hurriedly dispatching two more battalions of the puppet army and helicopters to the spot to "counter" the attack of the armed guerrillas.

But, the armed guerrilla unit disappeared after plunging the enemy into confusion.

At around 7 p.m. on January 28, another guerrilla unit appeared in Paju county, Kyonggi Province, and attacked by surprise the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops and the puppet army and police bandits who were driven out in the so-called "search operation" and then disappeared.

Earlier, at the dawn of the same day, an armed guerrilla unit stormed posts of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops and puppet army in this area and showered handgrenades of revenge upon the enemy, and then disappeared.

Armed Guerrillas Rain Handgrenades on Puppet Army and Police in Paju County, Kyonggi Province

An armed guerrilla unit of South Korea again appeared in Paju county, Kyonggi Province, at around 10 p.m. on January 26 and dealt repeated blows to the enemy, according to reports from Seoul.

This armed guerrilla unit mounted a surprise attack on the puppet military and police bandits driven out in a so-called "search operation" and showered bullets and handgrenades on the enemy before disappearing.

Thrown into a quandary by the surprise attack of the armed guerrilla unit, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi traitors ran wild on the night of January 26, mobilizing the puppet military and police in the "search operation."

Patriots of Underground Revolutionary Organizations in South Korea Conduct Anti-U.S., National-Salvation Activities

The traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique, dirty puppets of the U.S. imperialists, recently arrested and imprisoned 32 more patriotic people of South Korea on charges of being "spies" or so, according to a report from Seoul.

According to South Korean press reports on February 1, these patriots were reportedly engaged in activities against U.S. imperialism and its puppet clique and for the unification of the fatherland by forming underground revolutionary organizations in Seoul, Inchon, Taegu, Pusan and other areas.

Among the arrested patriotic personages are workers, peasants and bank clerks, newspaper reporters and "guards" of the organs of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops.

The U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique arrested them on January 24 and are hatching a vicious plot to punish them on faked-up "charges."

Such nefarious criminal act of the scoundrels is linked with their frantic machinations to suppress and murder South Korean patriotic personages, which have been stepped up further recently under the name of "anti-communism."

The South Korean people will not tolerate the ever intensified fascist crimes of the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique. The wilder the enemy runs, the higher the South Korean people will hold the banner of anti-U.S., national salvation.

(Continued from Page 11)

ship arrived near the port of Chongjin where the captain ordered us to stop the ship in accordance with the prearranged plan. First of all, we searched and recorded ground radar networks while checking them up with known radar sites and marked each of them in the map. We also detected accommodation capacity of Chongjin port and various types of ships including naval patrol craft [illegible] the Korean People's Army and incoming and outgoing movements.

[illegible] also searched Morse signals and voice transmissions. On 18 January, when we conducted the search off Orang Dan and Mu[illegible] Dan, we intercepted a very powerful and interesting electric wave and approached [illegible] up to a point (41°25'N, 130°[illegible]) 11.2 miles off the coast to identify it.

I think it was about 20-23 January that the ship remained near Mayang Do and off Wonsan.

There we tried to confirm the location of the submarine base and the number and the side numbers of submarines. We also expected to find out missile ships and made effort to detect them. Thus, we approached up to a point (39°48.9'N, 128°01.9'E) 8.2 miles from the coast. We intercepted various sound waves which seemed to come from aircraft or ground forces. While in this area we continued to intercept radars of various sources.

We also heard much more activity of Morse communications than in other areas, but we could not spot their sources or identify their meaning.

The sound transmissions were recorded on our tape for later analysis and the Morse transmissions were typed on long sheets. Radar signals were also recorded.

On 23 January, 1968, we entered deep into the coastal waters up to a point (39°17.4'N, 127°46.9'E) 7.6 miles off Ryo Do near Wonsan so as to identify collected materials and to obtain additional intelligence information.

Since it was our last area of operation, we were very impatient.

In fact, we failed to carry out the mission given by the U.S. Command Naval Forces, Japan during the operation period of this time. Though we succeeded in catching a lot of radar signals and radio waves from the Korean People's Army, we could neither clearly identify their locations nor decode them.

At last, USS Pueblo was captured by the naval patrol boats of the Korean People's Army.

Throughout the operation USS Pueblo investigated the depth, current speed, sea basin, density, salinity and other oceanographic information necessary for the submarine operation of the U.S. Navy in the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Photographs were also taken of military objects along the coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Pueblo openly committed hostile acts against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by intruding deep into its coastal waters and conducting espionage activities. Our intelligence activities against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were entirely unjustified from the very start. It was very dirty crime that I committed in the East Sea of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, though I as a military man, had merely obeyed the orders of my commander. Now I realize what a serious crime I committed. It is the Johnson Administration and my commanders that forced me to commit such a crime. I hate them. I deeply repent and sincerely apologize to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for my criminal acts. I beg of you to forgive me my crime.

If the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea forgives me generously and allows me to return home, I will never again associate myself in such activities. I declare upon my life that I will never commit again such an aggressive crime against other countries but will oppose the Johnson Administration's policy of aggression against other countries when I return to the United States even if I am forfeited from my commission as a U.S. naval officer. I want to make it public as my personal statement.

Although we are guilty and detained, we are treated well. I am very grateful to you for this.

I left my wife in Canada. We have been married just a little over a year. My mother is in Boston, U.S.A. They are now missing me very much.

I now humbly beg for all the kindness in the hearts of the Korean people to allow me to see my dear wife and mother as early as possible.

I shall further confess my crime more in detail.

Confession of research officer Stephen Robert Harris of "USS Pueblo," the armed spy ship of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces, which was captured while perpetrating espionage activities after intruding into the coastal waters of the D. P. R. K.

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